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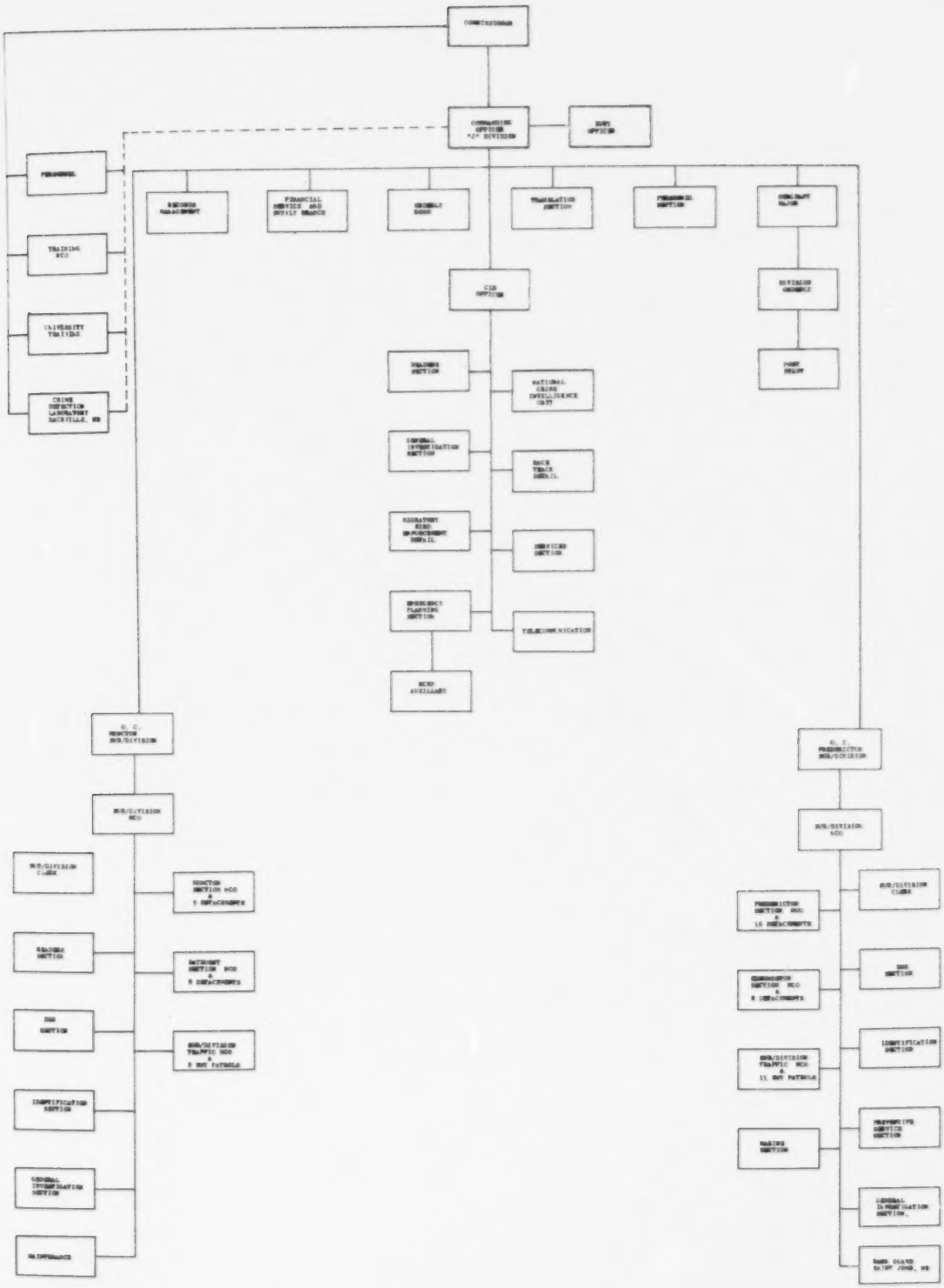
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

'J' DIVISION

ANNUAL REPORT · 1969



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Headquarters "J" Division

Fredericton, N. B.,
March 23, 1970

The Honourable,
The Minister of Justice,
Province of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the following annual report for the calendar year 1969 of "J" Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which by contract policed the Province of New Brunswick during that period.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL

The Headquarters of the Division is located at Fredericton. There are 41 detachments in the province, 17 of which come under the supervision of Moncton Sub-Division, while the other 24 are assigned to Fredericton Sub-Division.

As of December 31, 1969, our Force employed a total of 432 persons in the province. This figure includes Officers, Public Servants, Employed Civilians, and those engaged in municipal policing. The disposition of personnel throughout the province is outlined in Appendix "A" which also shows the location of Sub-Divisions, Detachments, and Highway Traffic Squads. The contract strength of this Division as of December 31, 1969, was 279 members, plus 36 members who were employed on municipal police duties.

TOWN CONTRACTS

Dalhousie Town Detachment closed out its contract on May 31, 1969. The complement of Municipalities policed by the R. C. M. Police is as follows:

Campbellton	- 3 NCO's,	8 Constables
Nashwaaksis	- 1 NCO,	4 Constables
Oromocto	- 3 NCO's,	8 Constables
St. Andrews	- 1 NCO,	1 Constable
Sussex	- 1 NCO,	3 Constables
Tracadie	-	3 Constables

TEMPORARY SUMMER DETACHMENTS

These summer detachments were created to promote greater efficiency and coverage in the areas designated:

Baie Ste. Anne	- 2 Constables
Clair	- 2 Constables
Fundy National Park	- 1 Constable

MARINE UNITS

Four additional water transports were purchased during the year and are located at Edmundston, Woodstock, and Gagetown Detachments and Moncton Sub-Division, the latter being used by the Migratory Birds Special Enforcement Section.

POLICE TRANSPORTS

	1968	1969	Increase 1969 over 1968
Police Cars	102	109	7
Highway Patrol Cars	37	40	3
Panel Trucks	10	13	3
Trucks	1	1	0
Inland Water Transport	9	13	4
Outboard Motors	11	13	2

Additional vehicles were acquired in 1969 for:

Division HQ	- 2	Grand Falls Ident	- 1
Fredericton S/D HQ	- 1	St. Quentin Det.	- 1
Fredericton Det.	- 1	Moncton S/D HQ	- 1
Fredericton HP	- 1	Moncton S/D G.I.S.	- 1
Chipman HP	- 1	Bathurst Det.	- 1
Florenceville Det.	- 1	Sackville HP	- 1

The present vehicle strength is 163 - distribution of these units is contained in Appendix "B" of this report.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The police radio system as established in the Province of New Brunswick provides for communications from detachment offices and transport on a Sub-Division-wide basis. All detachment offices are radio equipped, as are 168 of the vehicles which are operated in this Division.

Detachments and patrol cars have radio access to radio control centres at both Moncton and Fredericton twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. These control centres handle the exchange of messages resulting from the field operations and have the facilities of commercial Telex and wire-photo facsimile for communications outside this Division.

POLICE SERVICE DOGS

At present there are two Police Service Dog Sections in the province, one located in Moncton covering the Moncton Sub-Division area, and the other in Fredericton covering the Fredericton Sub-Division area. Each section consists of a dog and his master, referred to as a "team". Both of these teams are subject to temporary duties elsewhere when the need arises.

As a matter of interest and statistical convenience, the work of these two teams has been totalled for the year 1969 to illustrate the extent of their service. For comparison purposes, the 1965, 1966, 1967, and 1968 figures are also shown. It will be noted that there has been an increase in work undertaken by the sections during the year in review, despite the fact that the Fredericton Dog Section was without a dog for a three-month period. During the past year these sections have had an increase of 37 cases over the year 1968 and an increase of 99 cases over the year 1967.

Cases	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Search for persons/objects connected with a crime	29	61	62	102	151
Escaped prisoners	11	23	19	27	30
Missing/lost persons	17	41	25	37	30
Miscellaneous	3	21	17	19	11
Totals	60	146	123	185	222
Results					
Person/object located	14	23	34	43	49
Information of value obtained	9	15	4	29	20
Dog not used	10	38	17	27	35
Unsuccessful	27	70	68	86	118
Totals	60	146	123	185	222

The above chart verifies that our dogs serve a worthwhile purpose in assisting the field men in both criminal and noncriminal investigations. It is interesting to note that of 189 cases in which a Police Service Dog was actually employed, a total of 49 or 26% met with complete success and in another 20 cases the use of a dog was productive. It may also be mentioned that both Police Service Dogs now employed in the province have been trained to search for illicit drugs.

The following commentaries indicate the type of cases in which the services of a dog have proven successful during the past year.

Marysville - Robbery with Violence

During April 1969 a store owner in Marysville was attacked by two men, beaten and robbed of approximately $1,000.00. The Police Service Dog from Fredericton was called and located a track which led to the suspects' home. The house was searched and the money recovered. The case in question was taken to court where both men entered pleas of not guilty. Upon hearing the evidence, both were convicted and sentenced to gaol.

Nashwaaksis - Intoxication

During the month of September 1969, a vehicle had driven off the road in Nashwaaksis and the occupants fled into the woods. The services of the Police Service Dog were requested and upon arriving at the scene the dog picked up a track which led into the woods. A short time later the dog located the three former occupants of the car in the woods in a drunken condition.

Nash Creek - Break, Enter and Theft

During the month of November 1969, a store in the Nash Creek area was broken into and a large amount of goods stolen. The Police Service Dog Team from Moncton was called and the dog tracked for approximately one hour and located the stolen property. The dog tracked further and two persons were apprehended - both admitted being involved in the offence.

West Riverview - Arson

During the month of December 1969, some youths were reported for setting fires in the woods at West Riverview. The Moncton Dog Team was called to the scene and picked up a track which led them to a young person in the area who subsequently admitted responsibility for setting the fires.

IDENTIFICATION SECTIONS

Four Identification Sections presently in operation are located at Fredericton, Moncton, Bathurst and Grand Falls. The four sections permit complete and efficient coverage of the entire province in the field of Identification.

The members of these sections are thoroughly trained in all phases of Identification duties, which include fingerprints, photography, surveying and drafting, physical reproduction, etc., and they operate a completely mobile service in their field of operation. Identification services are rendered to Detachments at scenes of crime, and to Municipal Police Forces who do not have trained Identification personnel on their staff.

LABORATORIES AND IDENTIFICATION DIRECTORATE

The Laboratories and Identification Directorate, located at Ottawa, is a national repository of identification information and maintains complete criminal fingerprint records. In addition, the National Police Services operated

by this Directorate include the following sections which, together with all other services of the Directorate, are designed to assist all accredited law-enforcement agencies in crime prevention, detection, and investigation. This Directorate also participates in a worldwide liaison with other Police Organizations in matters of common interest.

This Directorate consists of the following sections:

Fingerprint	Fraudulent Cheque
Single Fingerprint	RCMP Gazette
Scenes of Crime	Firearms Registration
Criminal Records	Parole Section
Crime Index	Photographic
NPS Information Centre	Registry
Translation	Technical
Training	Interpol

INTERPOL

Each nation which is a member of Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization) has one National Central Bureau of Interpol, through which all police matters of an international nature are channelled. Although the Royal Canadian Mounted Police acts as the Central Bureau of Interpol for Canada, these facilities are available to all police departments in Canada and international enquiries are directed through our Ottawa Headquarters.

CRIME INDEX SECTION

Our main Crime Index Section is situated at Ottawa and provides a national police service to all accredited law-enforcement agencies in Canada. In addition, Regional Crime Index Sections are maintained in Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Montreal, and Halifax. The Regional Index which serves New Brunswick and the other Atlantic Provinces is situated in Halifax.

The functions of these Sections are to record intelligence on crimes and criminals and to make this information available to police departments; to identify perpetrators of unsolved crimes; and to publish reports on crimes, wanted persons, etc.

CRIME DETECTION LABORATORIES

Crime Detection Laboratories of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are maintained at the following

locations: Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Ottawa, and Sackville, N. B. Our Crime Detection Laboratory at Sackville serves the Atlantic Region and is available to all police departments in these four provinces. Some of the main services available include: firearm examination, document examination, chemical analysis, toxicology, ultraviolet spectrophotometry, hair and fibre examination, serology, examination of glass fractures, and spectrographic analysis. Specialists from our other Crime Detection Laboratories who handle subjects not covered at Sackville, are available for assistance to the Sackville Laboratory.

SPECIAL SQUADS

Highway Patrol Units

During the year 1969, the strength of the assigned highway patrol increased from 72 to 78 uniformed members. A Division Traffic Supervisor and a Clerk are located at Division Headquarters, and these members are responsible for maintaining pertinent statistical records and also a functional coordination with the 19 patrol units strategically located throughout the province. In April of 1969, two new Sub-Division Traffic N.C.O. positions were created and located at Sub-Division Headquarters in Moncton and Fredericton. The function of these two positions is to work in close liaison with the various highway patrol units and coordinate their efforts.

Race Track Detail

Members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police continue to provide pari-mutuel supervision at the various harness racing tracks in the Province of New Brunswick on behalf of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Five race tracks operated this year and members of the Force were present at every race card. These include Exhibition Park Raceway, Saint John; Wilmot Downs, Fredericton; Woodstock Raceway, Woodstock; Brunswick Downs, Moncton; and Ocean Park Raceway, Barachois (Shediac). Of a total of 214 approved race dates, 160 race cards were run off - 22 fewer than last year. Chatham and Edmundston raceways intended to sponsor harness racing in 1969 but were deferred, by their own choice, until summer 1970. Late December saw winter racing introduced at Saint John for the first time. Total wagering at the five tracks during the year 1969 amounted to $3,318,695.00, which is an increase of $457,905.00 over the 1968 figure.

As in past years, race track supervision is coordinated by an N.C.O. and consists of a two-man detail responsible for supervision of the Saint John, Fredericton, and Woodstock raceways; and a two-man detail covering the Moncton and Shediac tracks. Our members are assisted by three Departmental Auditors. The details collected $117,247.74 in Provincial Commissions from these five tracks during the 1969 season - this was $15,677.38 over the 1968 receipts. These commissions were collected by cheque made out to the Provincial Minister of Finance and Industry and forwarded to the Department of the Provincial Secretary.

Migratory Birds Convention Act

As in the past, the Force has kept one bilingual member for the purpose of coordinating the enforcement of this Act and, at the same time, enforcing it himself within the province.

To facilitate the enforcement, the member in charge has been provided with a new police boat, which was purchased at a cost of over $4,500.00. This boat is 17 feet long, fiberglass, equipped with a 130 h.p. Volvo inboard/outboard engine. In addition to its power, this boat provides comfort and security in fairly rough waters.

A special Migratory Bird Convention Act training course has been held at Division HQ. This year, 20 members from detachments throughout the province attended, as well as three members from Prince Edward Island and one from Nova Scotia. Lectures on waterfowl identification and handling of firearms were given by members of the Force and Provincial and Federal waterfowl biologists, who also explained the purpose of bird banding and the reasons for waterfowl conservation. Members attending were impressed by the importance attached by both Provincial and Federal Governments to the present conservation programme.

The North Shore of the province is, as usual, the main "bird supplier", as well as the Saint John River and Grand Lake areas. Once, while on patrol via our RCMP Boat "Wood", a flock estimated at 4,500 geese was seen off the Kouchibouguac Lagoon, approximately three miles from the shore. Earlier in the year, approximately 2,500 black ducks were seen flying over Grand Lake.

Patrols were mainly maintained by use of cars, boats, aircraft, and also by the most efficient way of enforcing this Act, helicopter.

Our member I/c the M.B.C. Section has spent many hours with a Wildlife biologist, helping with banding which is done mainly in the Moncton and Tracadie areas. In Tracadie, ducks are caught by utilizing corn-baited traps and, after banding, within a few hours are released.

In the Moncton area, banding is done at night on the Memramcook and Jolicur Lakes. The use of an "air boat" is necessary here. Three persons are present in the boat, one driver and two others sitting behind "flood lights" with nets ready to catch the ducks that are blinded by the lights. They are then banded and released. Banding is done mostly during the month of August.

The number of hunters has increased steadily the past few years. Last year in New Brunswick, 9,558 persons purchased a federal hunting licence. From statistics it is revealed that 6,113 hunters were successful in killing ducks, geese, and sea ducks. Each of these hunters has killed an average of 11.1 birds over the season. Figures reveal that 68,082 birds (ducks, geese, and sea ducks) were killed throughout the province during the Migratory Birds hunting season from the 1st of October to the 10th of December 1969.

Migratory Bird hunting provides many hours of entertainment and our hunters are taking advantage of it - every hunter who purchased a federal licence last year spent an average of 8.5 days hunting during the season. This in our opinion is one of the reasons for protecting our Migratory Birds.

Liquor Squads

Selected members in cities such as Saint John, Moncton, and Fredericton are extensively employed in the enforcement of the Liquor Control Act. These investigators maintain a close liaison with members of the various Municipal Police Forces. By virtue of our contract, the R.C.M.P. assume prime responsibility in the enforcement of the Act in general. It should be mentioned here that certain Municipal Police Forces have taken the initiative in the past year and have attempted to curtail the illicit sale of liquor within their respective jurisdictions. Elsewhere in the province, these duties are performed by regular detachment members with assistance provided by the various Liquor Squads.

G.I.S. Detail

Experienced members stationed at Fredericton, Saint John, Moncton, and Campbellton have been selected for employment on squads to deal with major investigations in the criminal field and other phases of our operations where a prolonged or concentrated and involved investigation is necessary. These members are available to assist all detachments throughout the province and are also available to your Department to undertake special investigations coming within the terms of our contract.

Auxiliary Force

During the year 1969 the strength of the R.C.M.P. Auxiliary Police was kept constant at 225 members. To maintain this level, 27 new members were recruited as replacements. Recruits are still taken into the Auxiliary Force on the basis of their willingness to serve without remuneration and their character standing within the community.

R.C.M.P. AUXILIARY GROUND SEARCH COURSE - TRAINEES TO ENTER WOODS ON SEARCH SWEEP

As in the past it has been found that the In-Service Training Program is a very interesting part of the overall Auxiliary Program and this year 8,690 hours were logged on In-Service Training by Auxiliary Members within the province. In addition, over 5,000 hours were spent on classroom instruction at the 12 different Training Centres which are placed in strategic positions within the Division. At these Training Centres new recruits as well as others are taught such things as crowd control, first aid, handling of firearms, general police functions, and ground search and rescue duties.

It has been found, particularly in the past year or so, that there has been considerable interest shown by all Auxiliary Members with respect to the actual In-Service Training and, as can be seen by the number of hours worked, this phase of the program appears to be very well received. It is through assisting our members in actual police work that the bond of friendship between Auxiliary Members and Regular Members is cemented.

CRIME AND OFFENCES AGAINST PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The statistics shown hereunder in a comparative table relate to investigations undertaken by the Force during the period from January 1, 1965 to December 31, 1969.

Year	Motor Vehicle Act	Criminal Code
1965	17,836	5,134
1966	22,185	10,402
1967	21,261	10,363
1968	27,333	10,373
1969	27,865	10,487

The totals as quoted represent the number of offences investigated which were found to be legitimate. The actual number of complaints which were investigated and assessed to be unfounded would make our totals considerably higher.

The preceding table does not include:

(a) investigations conducted for other authorities; or

(b) statistics pertaining to any phase of preventive police work.

The following comparative figures show a breakdown of Criminal Code offences by statute:

Classification	1968 Reported or Known to Police	1968 Actual Number	1969 Reported or Known to Police	1969 Actual Number
Murder	2	2	1	1
Rape	20	4	17	8
Other Sexual Offences	110	77	94	71
Wounding	15	12	15	12
Assaults (not indecent)	1081	964	1100	966
Robbery	30	17	22	15
Breaking & Entering	1722	1555	1793	1630
Theft-Motor Vehicle	278	193	319	236
Theft over $50	723	588	859	674
Theft $50 & under	2140	1915	2022	1791
Have Stolen Goods	71	64	87	76
Frauds	251	216	234	192
Gaming & Betting	8	7	4	3
Offensive Weapons	83	73	68	67
Prostitution	-	-	2	1
Other Criminal Code (except Traffic & Arson)	3586	3177	3650	3183
Criminal Negligence Causing Death	8	8	6	6
Criminal Negligence Operating Motor Vehicle	1	1	2	2
Fail to Stop or Remain at Scene of Accident	144	122	167	136
Dangerous Driving	90	83	94	92
Driving While Intoxicated	23	23	14	14
Driving While Impaired	1100	1100	1147	1147
Driving While Disqualified	167	167	164	164

SUMMARY OF INTERESTING CASES

Murder

One homicide offence occurring in this province was investigated during the year. In addition, 11 murder investigations, as well as one case of attempted murder, were carried out as assistance to other provinces.

Merle Parker of Dawsonville, Restigouche County, N. B., met his death at 12:30 a.m. on November 6, 1969 at Dawsonville, as the result of a shotgun wound to the head. The deceased, in company with others, had been partying at his mother's home when he apparently became involved in a slight argument with Murdock Douglas Stewart. Parker threw an unsheathed knife in the direction of Stewart, striking the wall behind him. Shortly thereafter Stewart proceeded to his home a short distance away and returned with a .410 shotgun and, firing through a window, shot and killed Parker. Stewart made no attempt to escape and fully admitted the offence to investigating members.

On December 16, 1969, on completion of the Preliminary Hearing, Stewart was remanded to the County Gaol to await the next sitting of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Criminal Negligence

Criminal Negligence Sections 192 and 193 are primarily serious violations of the Criminal Code.

Highway fatalities often warrant charges of criminal negligence causing death, under Section 192, or bodily injury under Section 193. Other offences such as child neglect, abuse, or hunting accidents may also fall in this category.

During the past year this Force prosecuted six cases under Section 192 or 193 of the Code. Five prosecutions were the result of motor vehicle accidents and one the result of a fire.

There is presently one case of suspected child abuse under investigation.

Offences arising from the Operation of Motor Vehicles

Criminal Negligence, Failing to Remain at the Scene of an Accident, Dangerous Driving, Driving While Impaired, Driving While Driving Privileges have been Sus-

pended, are offences under the provisions of the Criminal Code. These offences on our highways often result in loss of life or serious injury.

There has been an upward trend in most categories mentioned. During the year 1968, 1,117 drivers were arrested for Impaired Driving. In 1969, the number of impaired or intoxicated drivers increased to 1,165. With the new breathalyzer legislation now in effect it is hoped the number of drinking and driving offences will decrease.

Assaults

Although there was a slight increase in the number of assaults reported and investigated during the year, there is no noticeable change from statistics recorded for the previous year. Common Assault, Assault Causing Bodily Harm, and Assaults on Peace Officers are included in this category. A considerable number of Common Assaults arise from domestic difficulties, with court action being initiated in the early stages and later abandoned when the parties involved resolve their differences. During recent years a greater number of these court actions have been followed to a successful conclusion.

Assaults upon Peace Officers were quite common during the past year, however, none were particularly vicious and no lasting physical injuries resulted.

Offences Against the Rights of Property

Offences within this category are Break, Enter and Theft, Theft, Possession of Stolen Property, False Pretenses, and Forgery. Safe attacks still rank high in the more serious Criminal Code offences committed by the travelling criminal. There has, however, been a reduction in their frequency during the past 12 months. Small businesses and service stations in isolated areas remain the favourite targets. Perpetrators of these offences rely to a large measure on the "pound and pry" and the "peel" methods of opening safes. To date there has been only an occasional offence where explosives have been used.

Thefts of autos have not increased in the past year and of those stolen in R.C.M.P. jurisdiction, only five remain outstanding. No organized car-theft rings operated in New Brunswick during 1969. Of the offences reported, the majority were by transients and young people

joyriding. Most of the vehicles were recovered within the province, usually abandoned at the side of the road when the gas supply was depleted. Seldom have the vehicles been damaged other than to gain entrance and to bypass the ignition.

There has been a very noticeable decrease in the number of escapes from correctional institutions. It can only be concluded that my request for stricter security measures has been heeded and the results have been most gratifying.

As in previous years, those who have escaped have become involved in further offences, such as Break, Enter and Theft, Theft of Auto, Damage to Property, etc. All those who escaped in 1969 were recaptured and have been returned to their place of detention.

An example of compounding offences after escaping custody occurred in May, 1969. After escaping from the Charlotte County Gaol at St. Andrews, one subject committed several Break, Enter and Theft offences and then hid in the woods for a day. The next evening he set four forest fires which destroyed ten acres of timberland. The escapee was apprehended shortly thereafter and, upon admitting his guilt in court, received an additional three years in the Penitentiary.

Robbery offences remained at approximately the same level in 1969. Some interesting investigations have resulted. During November 1969, the home of an elderly lady who resided alone near Bathurst was forcibly entered. She was tied to a kitchen chair and her house searched by two unknown males. She succeeded in convincing her assailants that there was no money in the house other than her pension cheque which she offered and they declined. After searching the house the men left, leaving the victim securely bound to the chair where she was eventually found by her brother. As the house did not have electricity and the culprits were searching by flashlight, it is not known if any money was actually stolen. The victim informed our members that there was no money in the house, however, while searching for evidence, currency in excess of $14,000.00 was discovered. The victim suffered no apparent ill effects from her ordeal and although temporarily admitted to the hospital for treatment of shock, was soon released. It should be noted that she was persuaded to deposit her money in a local bank.

False pretence offences have shown a slight increase and forgeries a slight decrease during the past year. No new techniques have been employed, however, numerous false pretence offences have been successful which could easily have been thwarted with a reasonable amount of diligence on the part of the store owner or clerk. Reluctance on the part of sales personnel to question or seek adequate identification remains the greatest single weakness which allows this type of offence to flourish.

Offences Relating to Currency

Cases reported in this category involve, for the most part, detection of isolated counterfeit bank notes by chartered banks and business houses. Counterfeit Canadian and United States ten and twenty dollar bills remain the most common denominations, however, bills in nearly all denominations have been detected. During 1969 a total of 181 bills totalling $1,880.00 were passed in R.C.M.P. jurisdiction areas. It will be noted that all municipal police forces, exclusive of Moncton and Saint John, have processed their counterfeit notes through this Division and are therefore accounted for in this assessment.

Our investigators were successful in apprehending several distributors prior to their passing their complete supply of counterfeit notes. Sentences, varying in degree from suspended sentences to three years imprisonment, were imposed on persons apprehended.

Cooperation between all police forces and U.S. authorities has made it possible to detect and apprehend many persons prior to their releasing any counterfeit notes on the New Brunswick market. No counterfeit money was produced in this province during 1969.

Conspiracy

During the calendar year 1969 several charges of conspiracy have been investigated in connection with offences under the Narcotic Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act. In previous years few charges under these Sections of the Code were recorded, however, with increased activity in the illegal use of drugs, it would appear that there will be an increase in conspiracy charges.

Habitual Criminals

There has been no action taken against any person during the past year which would be dealt with under the provisions of Section 660 of the Criminal Code.

Sexual Offences

Seventeen cases of alleged rape were reported and investigated with six cases being pursued to successful conclusion. The remaining were unfounded or processed for a lesser offence.

Other offences registered under this category include: Indecent Assault on a Female, Incest, Indecent Acts, Illegal Sexual Intercourse, Gross Indecency, and Buggery. Of the 94 offences reported, investigation revealed 23 were unfounded and those remaining were dealt with through the courts or as individual circumstances dictated.

Arson

As in previous years, 1969 saw many fires of undetermined origin which took their toll of life and property. All such fires, of course, were not of an incendiary nature, however, when a building burns to the ground, leaving no possibility of establishing the point of origin, there is always suspicion. Past experience has shown that many arsonists cleverly conceal their fires by igniting them in areas where fires of accidental origin cannot be ruled out. In investigations of this nature, court action is seldom successful as the element of reasonable doubt is created.

Eighty-six fires of suspicious origin were investigated in R.C.M.P. jurisdiction during the past year. Of this number, 28 were established as being incendiary in nature; 22 having been set by adults and the remaining six by juveniles. This is a considerable improvement over the 1968 ratio between adults and juveniles when the ratio was 50:50. Twenty-eight charges were laid, however, all were not for the offence of arson - a few were reduced to Mischief or Damage to Property. A breakdown of the results is as follows: 21 offenders entered pleas of guilty; four entered pleas of not guilty but were subsequently convicted; two charges were withdrawn and one charge dismissed.

Arson remains one of the most difficult Criminal Code offences under which to obtain a conviction. As mentioned in previous years, judge and jury trials are seldom successful. Even when the preponderance of evidence is against the accused, juries have a reluctance to convict. It can only be assumed that this reluctance is associated with a fear of reprisal or the general feeling that insurance companies should be forced to pay. Even the most reliable persons hesitate to expose those responsible for incendiary fires.

A breakdown of the incidence of fires of suspicious origin in the various areas is as follows: Fredericton - 15; Hillsborough - 4; Richibucto - 2; Minto - 13; Bathurst - 3; Chipman - 3; Hampton - 3; Plaster Rock - 2; St. Quentin - 4; Newcastle - 4; Perth-Andover - 2; Shippegan - 2; Baie Ste. Anne - 1; Dalhousie Town - 1; St. Stephen - 1; Moncton - 4; Campbellton - 8; Sackville - 1; Caraquet - 3; Doaktown - 2; Jacquet River - 1; Buctouche - 1; Sussex - 3; Shediac - 1; Saint John - 2; and Woodstock - 1. From this survey it can readily be seen that Fredericton and Minto are the areas in which most fires of suspicious origin occurred during 1969. The Provincial Fire Marshal is aware of this situation and is working closely with our investigators in an effort to alter this trend.

Halloween night produced six fires of mysterious origin. One such fire occurred at Sheila, Gloucester County, N. B., where a relatively new school valued at $200,000.00 was completely destroyed. Due to the fact that vandalism had previously occurred to the school and to temporary classrooms erected nearby, arson was suspected. Concentrated enquiries by our investigators and the Provincial Fire Marshal's office have failed to definitely prove or disprove this theory. There is, however, some evidence to indicate that this fire might have resulted from cleaning rags accidentally igniting in the boiler room.

N.C.I.U.

The National Crime Intelligence Unit in this province has been occupied in gathering intelligence on individuals and firms engaged in the sale of mining stock and securities within and outside New Brunswick. It would appear that certain individuals continue to regard the Maritime region as virgin territory for exploitation through questionable stock promotional sales.

Although the news media published several articles suggesting that a network of organized prostitution and "white slavery" is flourishing in the Maritime Provinces, there is no indication that such a situation does in fact exist.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL LAWS

The following figures indicate the total offences investigated under the Provincial Statutes and Municipal Acts during the three-year period January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1969.

	1967	1968	1969
Motor Vehicle Act	21,261	27,333	27,865
All Other Provincial Statutes	6,568	6,990	7,913
Municipal By-Laws (except traffic)	95	87	55

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT AND HIGHWAY CONDITIONS

During the year 1969, members on Highway Patrol logged 2,316,685 miles and were on duty for a total of 172,028 hours. Of the total "on duty" hours, 121,407 or 70% were spent on patrol, which includes radar operations, unmarked car patrols, and accident investigations. The remaining hours were spent on various other duties of our Traffic Law Enforcement Program, such as court appearances and safety education.

The following are comparative statistics relating to duties performed on the highways during the past three years:

	1967	1968	1969
Cases Handled (M.V. Act)	21,261	27,333	27,865
Voluntary Penalties	15,721	21,781	23,146
Traffic Cases	24,966	28,661	29,400
Written Warnings	8,061	8,058	6,679
Fatal M.V. Accidents	171	161	160
Persons Killed	202	205	201
Nonfatal Accidents	5,576	5,311	5,061

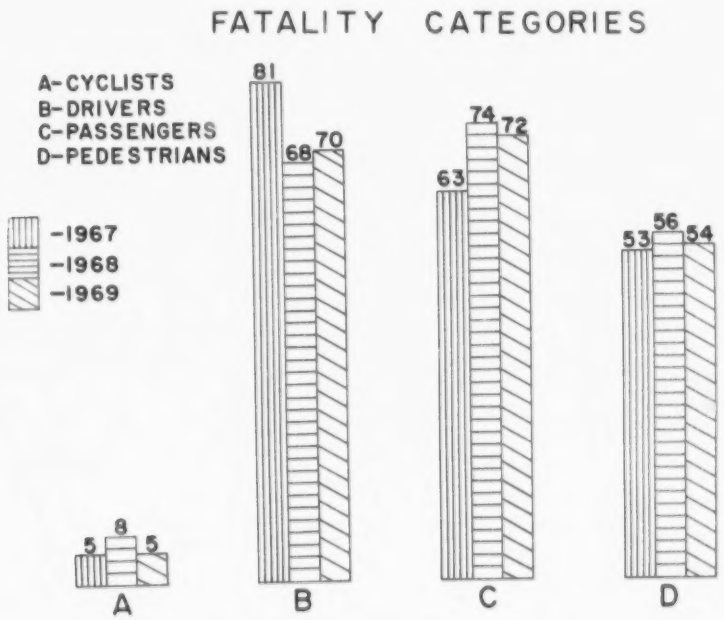
You will notice a substantial increase in most phases of Traffic Law Enforcement in 1969 as compared with 1968. This is attributed to the following factors: the concentrated efforts of our patrols; the increased use of unmarked cars; and various Safety Campaigns which were instituted during the past twelve months.

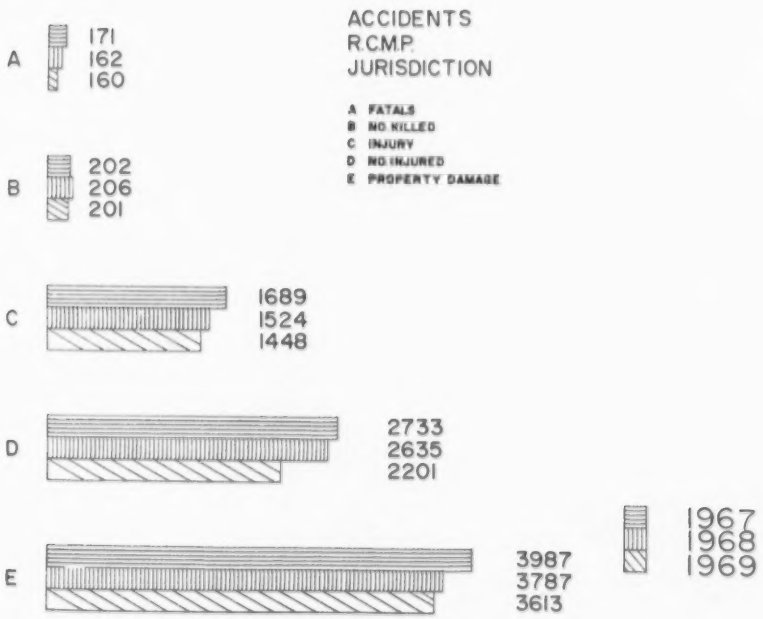
You will also note a reduction in motor vehicle accidents in all categories. We feel this can be directly attributed to our increased enforcement as well as to the efforts of many other Government Departments who are working toward the same end.

Fatal motor vehicle accidents have decreased for the third successive year and the number of persons killed in 1969 was the lowest since the year 1966. Although the number of pedestrians killed during the past year showed a slight decrease, this continues to be a major problem. Of the number of pedestrians killed, 36 or 67% were under 16 years of age and herein lies our reason for Safety Education in schools throughout the province.

Although not a final figure, records indicate 199,595 motor vehicles were registered in the province at the end of December 1969 - this represents a 3% decrease from 1968 figures. It is felt the reduction in the number of vehicles registered can be directly attributed to the Compulsory Inspection Program, initiated during the past year. The N. B. Tourist Bureau reports that 876,000 tourist vehicles entered the province in 1969, a slight decrease from the 884,000 in 1968.

The following graphs present a picture of the accident problems upon our highways:





Our "unmarked car" patrols were increased during the year and produced very favourable results. Members spent 29,086 hours on "unmarked car" patrols which resulted in 6,922 prosecutions, or a prosecution every 4.2 hours on patrol.

Members attending the annual Traffic Patrolman Training Course attained an average mark of 78%. This course enables members to become better qualified for highway traffic duties and it is from these members that replacements and additions to our patrols are selected.

Two Radar Speedmeter Training Courses were held, in which an additional twenty members of this Division were qualified as radar operators.

Records reveal that the major contributory causes of motor vehicle accidents are:

(1) Inattention on the part of the driver;

(2) Drove off roadway (speed, had been drinking);

(3) Fail to yield right-of-way.

The statistics quoted in this submission deal only with areas of the province under R.C.M.P. jurisdiction.

BREATHALYZER OPERATIONS

The modern concept of being under the influence of alcohol with regard to operating a motor vehicle requires recognition of impairment of judgement. This often occurs before pronounced physical incoordination sets in. Alcohol is a nerve depressant, it seems to stimulate, but it really depresses the higher nerve centres and removes inhibitions, those "social brakes" that prevent unsocial and reckless acts. A driver with a blood alcohol level not high enough to cause readily noticeable physical incoordination can thus be a great menace because of his impaired judgement and associated powers. The probability of being involved in a motor vehicle accident increases alarmingly as the blood alcohol level rises. At 0.06% the probability of an accident is twice that encountered among individuals who have no alcohol in their blood. At 0.10% it is six to seven times as high; and at 0.15% it is more than 25 times as high.

Our breathalyzer program continued to expand during 1969 and we now have 18 breathalyzer units strategically located throughout the province. Tests conducted totalled 796 and 111 refusals to take the test were recorded. This is in comparison with 629 tests and 109 refusals during 1968. Of those tested in 1969, 14.3% were involved in motor vehicle accidents.

Breathalyzer Statistics - 1969

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bathurst					2	9	2	7	11	2	8	4	45
Campbellton	9	7	9		5	4	3	10	11	7	9	4	78
Chipman									1	1			2
Doaktown													-
Edmundston	1				4	11	6	6	4	11	3	5	51
Florenceville							1	2	1	5	1		10
Fredericton	7	4	12	18	16	9	13	14	17	12	21	6	149
Grand Falls												2	2
Jacquet River													-
Moncton	12	7	14	9	12	13	6	13	5	8	6	4	109
Newcastle	1	3	3	4	16	7	11	8	5	10	4	2	74
Oromocto												7	7
Perth-Andover	1	9	4	4	2	6	4	6	6	6	4	4	56
Richibucto												1	1
Sackville	2	1	4	2	6	5	5	3	7	1	2	1	39
Saint John	4		2		2	3	2	4	3	1	2	5	28
Shediac									5	2	2	3	12
Sussex	1				5	3	2	6	7	10	7	2	43
Tracadie	2	6	3	8	5	8	14	13	9	7	2	4	81
Woodstock								1	3	2	1	2	9
Total	40	37	51	45	75	78	69	93	95	85	72	56	796

It should be noted that the Breathalyzer Units at Grand Falls, Doaktown, Oromocto, Richibucto, and Jacquet River were put into operation in December, 1969, at which time the units at Chipman and Florenceville were terminated.

The breathalyzer has continued to be an important aid to the police and courts in assessing evidence as to impairment. Seven hundred and thirty-four cases were successfully completed with the accused either entering a plea of guilty or being found guilty by the courts. Fourteen cases were dismissed for reasons which had no adverse reflections on breathalyzer evidence.

Three breathalyzer training courses were held during the year, two at Moncton and one at Oromocto for Police Forces in the Atlantic Provinces. Twenty-nine breathalyzer technicians were trained for our program - we also trained technicians for Saint John City Police, Fredericton City Police, and Newcastle Town Police. These forces entered the breathalyzer program during 1969.

The following chart shows a breakdown of blood alcohol levels for those tested during 1969. It shows that only 2.9% of the 796 persons tested were found to be under 0.10%. The enforcement level for the new Section 224 of the Criminal Code is 0.08% or higher.

No. of Tests	Blood Alcohol Level
23	Under 0.10%
215	0.10% to 0.15%
321	0.16% to 0.20%
230	0.21% to 0.30%
6	Over 0.30%

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

Enforcement of the N. B. Liquor Control Act is our responsibility within the province, however, general enforcement of the Act, i.e. illegal possession, intoxication, still rests with the various Municipal Police Forces within their respective jurisdictions. Serious offences are usually investigated by our Force and, under such circumstances, it has been our policy to maintain a suitable liaison with the Department. The enforcement of the statute relative to licensed premises has been left to the Provincial Inspectors employed directly under the Chairman of the Commission.

Statistics for the year 1969 are tabled below. It is to be mentioned here that these statistics compare favourably with the years 1967 and 1968.

	Offences Reported	Convictions	Dismissed	Outstanding
Keeping for Sale Section 117	112	102	6	4
Illegal Possession Section 118	5,403	5,373	3	27

	Offences Reported	Convictions	Dismissed	Outstanding
Possession of Liquor Other than Commission Section 119	51	49		2
Intoxicated Section 122(2)	1,089	1,085	2	2
Offences Committed by Minors Section 123	887	872	12	3
Possession by Restricted Persons Section 143(3)	38	33	4	1
Other Offences	10	6	4	
Unknown Seizures	81			

Thirty-seven Orders of Interdiction were issued by the Commission on grounds that abuse detrimental to the welfare of the individual and/or his dependants was in existence. Forty-nine Orders of Restriction were issued to assist the police in curtailing the illicit sale of liquor.

OTHER PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The Salvage Dealers Licensing Act continues to receive close attention from our members who maintain checks on salvage yards. These outlets are utilized by persons as a source for disposal of stolen metals.

Although Motor Vehicle Inspectors are essentially responsible for the enforcement of the Gasoline Motive Fuel Tax Act, our duties centre on checking suspect vehicles operating on highways while illegally using "tax exempt" gasoline.

Infractions of the Provincial Game Act encountered by members of our Force are carried through to conclusion. However, our main role with respect to this statute is assistance as requested by Forest Rangers in dealing with serious breaches of the Act.

MUNICIPAL POLICING

There was no appreciable change in the policing carried out in this respect. The predominant offences encountered were those of parking violations.

NONCRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

The duties of the R.C.M. Police, in addition to violations of the statutes which are the responsibility of our Force to investigate, also consist of cases which are of a noncriminal nature. Included in this category are:

(1) Strikes and Demonstrations;

(2) Assistance to Public - Noncriminal matters;

(3) Missing Persons;

(4) Lost and Found Property;

(5) Mentally Disturbed and Deranged Persons;

(6) Weapon Permits;

(7) Firearm Registration;

(8) Noncriminal Investigations for Foreign Authorities;

(9) Instruction on Law Enforcement to other Police Forces;

(10) Security of Visiting VIP's;

(11) Highway Safety Education;

(12) Investigations for Provincial Authorities Concerning Applications for Dance Hall Licenses and Licenses to Operate Stock Car Tracks.

During the past year our Force assisted other law enforcement agencies concerning both criminal and noncriminal matters.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS

During the year 212 deaths, not including highway fatalities, were investigated by this Force in the province. This represents a decrease of thirteen deaths over the previous year - a breakdown is as follows:

Classification	1968	1969
Natural Causes	102	66
Asphyxia	12	5
Fire	8	15
Hunting	5	2
Aeroplane Crash	-	2
Gunshot	7	-
Industrial	22	2
Electrocution	1	-
Drowning	35	44

Classification	1968	1969
Train	5	4
Exposure	7	4
Suicide	21	43
Miscellaneous	-	25

REVENUE COLLECTED FOR THE PROVINCE

In addition to revenue derived on behalf of the Province from Race Track Commissions and reported on page 8, the following comparative figures indicate the amounts collected in Voluntary Penalties under the Motor Vehicle Act.

1967	1968	1969
$190,389.56	$273,785.08	$293,307.45

It will be noted that there has been a substantial increase over the years and with the greater number of members employed on the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act it is safe to assume the upward trend will continue.

ADMINISTRATION

The established strength of "J" Division, including Officers, is 410. Officers stationed here during 1969 were: Chief Superintendent W. G. Hurlow, Commanding Officer "J" Division; Superintendent P. H. Bourassa, Officer in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch; Inspector G. J. Douglas, Division Duty Officer; Superintendent J. P. J. P. Drapeau, Officer Commanding Moncton Sub-Division; Inspector R. E. Goodyear, Officer Commanding Fredericton Sub-Division; and Sub-Inspector J. L. P. Mantha, Division Personnel Officer.

Changes in Commissioned Personnel

Chief Superintendent W. G. Hurlow assumed the Command of this Division on June 4, 1969 vice Chief Superintendent G. H. Ashley, who retired to pension after 35 years service. Superintendent P. H. Bourassa was transferred from "H" Division, where he was the O. C. Halifax Sub-Division, to assume the position of Officer I/c "J" Division C.I.B. on June 28, 1969, vice Chief Superintendent W. G. Hurlow.

Presentation of Awards

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal is presented to regular members who have completed twenty years service and otherwise qualify for this award. During the past year seven Long Service Medals were presented on appropriate occasions.

TRAINING PROGRAM

The training programs of the Force in New Brunswick continued and broadened during the year 1969. New and refined procedures were introduced to ensure an effective Recruit Field Training Program, which is designed to provide Recruit Constables with close supervision and guidance during their first six months of field service.

The development of In-Service Training Courses progressed favourably with such courses being offered to Constables at all levels of experience and responsibility. Also, short courses of a specialized nature were conducted in certain fields where a definite need emerged in respect to police operations.

The need to continue supervisory training to first line supervisors is recognized and this type of training was given to members of the Division. These men are regularly used as trainers in the Recruit Field Training Program referred to herein.

Following is a list of other training courses which were given to selected personnel:

Identification	2 members
Migratory Birds Convention Act	24 members
Police Service Dog Training	5 members
Breathalyzer	25 members
Criminal Investigation	6 members
Radar	21 members
Special Traffic Training	2 members
Traffic Training	24 members
Defensive Driving	61 members
Financial Services and Supply	2 members

University Training	5 members
School of Instructional Technique	11 members
Preventive Service	32 members
Accident Investigation	24 members
Canadian Police College	6 members

REVOLVER CLASSIFICATION

The Annual Revolver Classification was held in "J" Division in 1969 with 319 members taking part.

BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION

A new build-for-lease project started at Grand Falls during the month of September and will house the Identification Section recently opened at that point. Completion of this building is scheduled for early in the year 1970.

RECRUITING

A total of 209 applications for engagement in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was received from New Brunswick residents during the past year. During this same period, 55 recruits from this province were engaged and posted to our Training Division.

YOUTH PROGRAM

The year 1969 witnessed the end of the turbulent sixties. No one can say with any sincerity that it was a peaceful era or that it lacked in excitement. No one escaped, the old, the young, the rich, the poor, all shared in one way or another in the events. It was a decade in which most of our established images, including that of law enforcement, were attacked - sometimes critically.

As to what lasting effect the activities of the past decade may have, we can only try to speak of our own field of endeavour. It is our belief that we must look at several indicators as a means of measuring our position. First of all, we must acknowledge that our average recruit today is generally a better-informed person that his predecessor. There has been no shortage of recruit constables and we are convinced that the youngsters in high schools throughout this country are convinced that the law enforcement field is a worthwhile undertaking. Some are prepared to make it their future

occupation. Recently this Force has reached into Universities for recruit material and we are most encouraged by the reception. We must not overlook the fact that assaults on policemen, while perhaps increased by virtue of increased opportunities, have not been out of proportion by any means. These factors reveal to us that the police image, although repeatedly attacked and ridiculed under severe circumstances, has not been permanently scarred.

The abuse of drugs, which came into the public eye most prominently during the sixties, has continued and would appear to be one of our more pressing problems in the immediate future. Although drugs and their use primarily concern the youth, the tentacles of associated problems reach out into the lives of many others. We do not believe that there will be any quick and easy solution to this problem.

This Division Headquarters does not dictate any terms for the implementation of Youth Programs throughout the province. However, we are acutely aware of our obligation toward the younger generation and encourage all our personnel toward relative activity. At present we have Detachment and Highway Patrol members lecturing, particularly to junior classes, at schools in all communities. These lectures deal for the most part with highway safety, however, occasionally other topics are discussed. We have noted too that our personnel here in New Brunswick usually take an active part in community affairs. Frankly, we are quite proud of our public relations and our general acceptance by the youth of today.

COOPERATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

In order for the Force to pursue its many responsibilities, the cooperation of numerous persons in various walks of life is essential. At the close of the 60's I am happy to report full cooperation was extended freely by all departments within the Provincial Government with which we have had daily contact.

The news media within the province is an active source of cooperation and is always ready to offer specialized services. Without this assistance our task in locating missing relatives, lost hunters, and children,

escaped prisoners - the many routine yet urgent cases - would be more difficult. These are but a few instances in which our newspapers, radio, and television institutions render valuable assistance.

The cooperation which exists between police forces, other enforcement agencies within the province, and our Force is worthy of mention. This cooperation is essential if we are to meet our obligations and combat criminal activity in matters of mutual concern.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance given to our Force by the private citizens of the province. Unfortunately there are persons in a minority who look upon the policeman of today as a figure to rebuff, utilizing any method possible. However, we are thankful a great number of our citizens still look upon the policeman as their appointed protector and, realizing this, offer their assistance wherever and whenever possible. Our own personnel are keenly aware of the importance of good public relations in terms of law enforcement.

Our aim will be to continue to fulfill our many obligations in relation to all our duties, whether Federal, Provincial, or Municipal. It is our purpose to do so with vigour and within the highest traditions of our Organization. I would hope our contract responsibilities have been fulfilled satisfactorily during the past year. We look forward to the 70's with enthusiasm.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. Hurlow, C/Supt.
Commanding "J" Division

APPENDIX "A"

ORGANIZATION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1969

	Chief Supt.	Superintendent	Inspector	S/Inspector	Sgt. Major	Staff Sgts.	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Spl.Cst. & C/M	Public Servants	Marine Csts.	Civ.Employee Pd by Municipality	Totals
"J" Div. HQ Fredericton	1	1	1		1	3	7	9	9	6	31			69
Fredericton S/D HQ			1			1		1			1			4
Dog Section								1						1
G.I.S.							1		2					3
S/D Highway Patrol								1	10		1			12
Traffic NCO							1							1
Identification Sec.						1		1	1					3
Preventive Service Sec.								1	1					2
Fredericton Section NCO						1								1
Chipman Det.								1	1					2
Chipman HP									2					2
Doaktown Det.								1	2					3
Doaktown HP									2					2
Fredericton Det.							2	2	15		1			20
Gagetown Det.								1	1					2
Grand Harbour Det.								1	1					2
Hampton Det.								1	1					2
Hampton HP									2					2
McAdam Det.								1	1					2
Minto Det.								1	4					5
Nashwaaksis Mun. Det.								1	4					5
Oromocto Town Det.							1	2	8				1	12
St.Andrews Town Det.								1	1					2
St.George Det.								1	2					3
Saint John Det.						1		3	15		4			23
Saint John HP								1	6					7
St.Stephen Det.								1	2					3
St.Stephen HP								1	1					2
Sussex Det.								1	3					4
Sussex HP								1	3					4
Sussex Town Det.								1	3					4
Edmundston Section NCO						1								1
Edmundston Det.							1		5		1			7
Edmundston HP								1	2					3
Florenceville Det.									5					5
Florenceville HP									2					2
Grand Falls Det.								1	3					4
Grand Falls HP									2					2
Grand Falls Ident									1					1
Perth-Andover Det.								1	3	1				5
Plaster Rock Det.								1	1					2
St. Leonard Det.								1	1					2
St. Quentin Det.								1	2					3
Woodstock Det.								1	3					4
Woodstock HP								1	3					4

	Chief Supt.	Superintendent	Inspector	S/Inspector	Sgt. Major	Staff Sgts.	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Spl.Cst. & C/M	Public Servants	Marine Csts.	Civ.Employee Pd by Municipality	Totals
Moncton S/D HQ		1				1	1	5	4	2	8			22
Dog Section									1					1
G.I.S.							1		2					3
S/D Highway Patrol								1	9					10
Traffic NCO							1							1
Identification Sec.							1		2					3
Moncton Section NCO						1								1
Buctouche Det.								1	2					3
Hillsborough Det.								1	1					2
Moncton Det.						1		2	13		1			17
Newcastle Det.							1	1	5		1			8
Newcastle HP									5					5
Petitcodiac Det.								1	2					3
Port Elgin Det.								1	1					2
Richibucto Det.								1	2					3
Richibucto HP								1	2					3
Sackville Det.								1	2					3
Sackville HP								1	2					3
Shediac Det.								1	3					4
Shediac HP									2					2
Bathurst Section NCO						1								1
Bathurst Det.							1		6		1			8
Bathurst Ident								1	1					2
Bathurst G.I.S.								1						1
Bathurst HP								1	3					4
Campbellton Det.								1	4					5
Campbellton HP								1	2					3
Campbellton City Det.							1	2	8				1	12
Caraquet Det.								1	2					3
Caraquet HP									2					2
Jacquet River Det.								1	3					4
Neguac Det.								1	2	1				4
Shippegan Det.								1	2					3
Tracadie Det.							1		2					3
Tracadie Municipal Det.									3					3
Non-Contract Services														
Bank of Canada Guard									1					1
N.C.I.U.							1							1
Race Track Detail								1	4					5
Services Section								1						1
Attached														
Personnel Section				1			1	1						3
Marine Division							1	1				2		4
University Training							1	3	1					5
Training NCO							1							1
Totals	1	2	2	1	1	12	26	81	242	10	50	2	2	432

APPENDIX "B"

Distribution of Police Transport

"J" Division

At December 31, 1969

Location	Police Cars	Highway Cars	Panel Trucks	Trucks	Boats	Motors
Division Headquarters	8		4	1	2	1
Fredericton S/D HQ & Sec.NCO	5		3			
Detachments						
Chipman	1	1				
Doaktown	1	1				
Edmundston & Sec.NCO	4	3			1	1
Florenceville	3	1				
Fredericton	8	5			1	1
Gagetown	1				1	1
Grand Falls	2	1	1			
Grand Harbour	1				1	2
Hampton	1	1				
McAdam	1				1	1
Minto	2				1	1
Nashwaaksis	2					
Oromocto Town	3					
Perth-Andover	2					
Plaster Rock	1					
St.Andrews Town	1					
St.George	2					
Saint John	7	3				
St.Leonard	1					
St.Quentin	2					
St.Stephen	2	1				
Sussex	2	2				
Sussex Town	1					
Woodstock	2	2			1	1

Location	Police Cars	Highway Cars	Panel Trucks	Trucks	Boats	Motors
Moncton S/D HQ & Sec.NCO	5		3			
Detachments						
Bathurst & Sec.NCO	5	2	1			
Buctouche	2					
Campbellton	2	2			1	1
Campbellton City	2		1			
Caraquet	1	1				
Hillsborough	1					
Jacquet River	2					
Moncton	7	6				
Neguac	1				1	1
Newcastle	3	3			1	1
Petitcodiac	2					
Port Elgin	1					
Richibucto	1	2				
Sackville	1	2				
Shediac	2	1			1	1
Shippegan	2					
Tracadie	2					
Tracadie Town	1					
Totals	109	40	13	1	13	13